A
TRVE COPY OF
ſeverall Letters, firſt ſent from the Lord of *Ormonde* to the Honorable Colonell *Michaell Iones*, Commander in chiefe of the Parliaments Forces in *Leinſter*,
AND
Governor of the Citty of *Dublin*,
VVith Colonell *Iones* his Anſwer, To the Lord of *Ormondes* ſaied Letters.

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DUBLIN
Printed by William Bladen 1649.

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The Lord of Ormondes Letter to Colonell Michaell Iones.

Sir, March the 27 1649.

I Should not trouble you nor yet my ſelfe with a Reply to your Letter of the 14th of March anſwering mine of the ninth, but that I am unwilling to ſuffer you to remaine in the miſtakeings you ſeeme to haue taken up of my proceedings, or that any other to whom your ſaid Letter may bee communicated ſhould bee thereby miſlead, and if in what I haue to ſay you find your duty pointed at even in relation to the truſts repoſed in you, you will haue the leſſe reaſon to beleive it impertinent if you reflect upon ſome parts of your Letter which minde mee of mine. And if you further conſider that I haue at leaſt as much title to give ſuch admonitions in this Kingdome as you can juſtly pretend unto, for it was (as you ſay you ſuppoſe) as Lord Lievtenant of Ireland that I invited you to a Submiſſion to that his late and his now Majeſties authority placed in mee, and to a conjunction with others both Engliſh and Iriſh that haue Submitted thereunto, and I heartily wiſh there were noe other Arguments neceſſary to your ſatisfaction then ſuch as might prove this Authority to bee derived to mee by the ſame Power that in all Ages ſince the Conqueſt, hath and only can diſpoſe of the Government of this Kingdome, ſoe that whatſoever your underſtanding of the matter may bee, you muſt looke for impoſters, and bare pretended Authorities neerer home, whither what you next ſay and affirme, and are ſoe very well aſſured

of (namely that it is not in the power of any to give and assure pardon to those bloody Rebells) bee an inference out of your former mistake or grounded on the Act you mention, or both is not much materiall, for as I am sufficiently able to justifie the Authority I had to treate and conclude the Peace, soe if it were graunted that by the saied Act his late Majestie had limited his power of pardoning till after conviction to the consent of his two houses of Parliament then sitting by vertue of his writts and summons, And this I believe (though I bee not well read in the Statutes) to be the uttermost extent of that Act in this particuler will it therefore follow that by noe meanes this power can ever revert to the proper fountaine whence (even that Act shewes) it was and must bee derived, and if by noe other meanes, Yet will it not revert by the dissolution of that Parliament, or if not by an ordinary dissolving of it, Yet by soe horrible & exesrable dismembring as that mentioned in my former Letter, is not that Parliament torne assunder & the power reverted, or can it be thought that the intent of that act (passed by the free vote of the Lords and Commons and compleated by the Royall assent) was that a despicable number of the Commons become slaves or Parazites to a Rebellious Army should assume the name or power of Parliament, declare Regall power unnecessary nay prejudiciall to the Common wealth, abolish both it and the House of Peers for ever, and erect in the roome of this demolished antient, and glorious Fabrick a mishapen Republique, wherein to settle themselves Ravenous and Bloody Governours, and get the Power of pardoning and makeing use of his Subjects (evidently invested in and reverted to the King) against soe great unheard of and horrid innovations must not bee exercised without their leave, nor they punished for the Highest treasons but by their owne

consents

consents, and if these men are meant by you under the name of the Parliament of England, you may bee well assured as you say you are they would never consent to this or any other peace thwarting their evill ends, one of the most monstrous whereof declaredly is never to have more Parliaments to deliver Judgements in this or any other matter, for the title Bloody Rebells which you appropriate to those with whom this Peace is concluded. You may know that by an Article of the Peace all such are excluded from Pardon, and therefore I conceive it is that one father Reyly an active Instrument in Crimes of that nature is as I heer treating for conditions for himselfe and others with some of a like dye, not that you or any with you are hereby any further intended then as you or they shall abett or adhear to those in England that undeniably are soe. And where you say there is in this Peace little or noe provision made either for the Protestants, or Protestant Religion you are to understand with whom the treaty was, namely with those of an other Religion from whom propositions for Protestants or Protestant Religion was not to bee expected, nor was it necessary to obteine their consents to any such Provision, the established Lawes providing for both, and noe parte of those Lawes being by the Peace to bee repealed, they stand in force for their advantage and security, true it is that the severity of certaine Lawes against Roman Catholiques for the exercise of their Religion is to be provided against by Act of Parliament but without prejudice to Protestant Religion, or Protestants whose Interests as fully saved unto them.

Your not understanding how Protestant Religion should bee settled and restored to its purity by an Army of Papists makes it not impossible nor I hope improbable but that that happy worke may be effected by the blessing of God upon the

conduct

conduct of his Majesty that now is, whose Authority the Protestant Army hath acknowledged, and will faithfully obey, & to a conjunction with these (not excluding any that have good and loyall Affections) you were invited however you thinke fitt for this worke to make mee intend onely an Army of Papists, And where you say it is evident that both Protestants and Protestants Religion are in that treaty left as in the power of the Rebells to bee by them borne downe and rooted out at pleasure, I must take leave to affirme that the contrary is indeed very evident as will appeare when the particuler powers left in the Irish afterwards mentioned by you as arguments for that assertion come to bee considered of, You are pleased still to mistake the invitation, which was not as you say to joyne with Rebells but to forsake the worst of those that ever deserved that title even in relation to the Parliament of England, whether taken in the true difinition of it when the King was acknowledged head of that body, or when the two Houses without the King were so called, which how they have been served by their Servants the Independant Army hath been already sufficiently spoken of to manifest that to serve or adheare to those that have acted such mischeifes by the impulsion or countenance of that Army is the fowlest breach of trust imaginable, and I am very sorry you soe farre resolve your selfe obleiged to serve them, as to thinke it noe part of your worke to endeavour to preserve or restore those by whom you were entrusted, and that it is not worth your notice or care what distruction falls upon them, but take it to bee a matter Forraigne to your charge and trust. I shall readily acknowledge that the divisions in England have in former ages been by the meanes you mention prejudiciall to the English intereſt in this kingdome, but you must alsoe acknowledge that the usurper or

wrong doer

wrong doer in England was onely guilty of that prejudice unleſſe you will impoſe upon all that have governed or ſhall governe in this Kingdom a neceſſitie of turning truſt breakers and traytors, when and as often as it hath pleaſed or ſhall pleaſe God to give ſucceſſe to any Rebellion in England, Nor ſhould this in my Iudgement bee a very pleaſing profeſſion to thoſe you are (as you ſay) obleiged to ſerve, ſince it amounts to noe more then that whilſt they proſpex you will ſoe thinke and noe longer, which is all I ſhall ſay to your obſervations of the conſequences of my ſending part of his late Majeſties Armie to ſerve him in England according to his command, which Armie came over under his Commiſſion. Now to thoſe Conceſſions which you ſay are ſoe dangerous to the Proteſtant and Engliſh intereſt in this Kingdome, I ſhall firſt anſwer that admitting them to bee as you have miſtaken and ſett them downe, the danger is much the more encreaſed by the diviſion of the Engliſh and Proteſtants, if this be graunted, as in reaſon it ought to bee, the queſtion then will bee who is in fault that there is not a conjunction, and in that ſence by what you have written, I conceive you will not beleive mee a competent Iudge, and that for the ſame reaſon I am confident you are not, it muſt bee left to God who I am ſure is.

Your miſtakes in the Conceſſions are theſe. Firſt you ſay they are allowed the continued poſſeſſion of all the Cities, Forts, and Places of ſtrength whereof they ſtood poſſeſſed at the time of the treaty, but you give noe limitt to the time they are to continue this poſſeſſion as the Article doth namelie till ſettlement by Parliament nor do you mention that thoſe places are to bee commanded, ruled, and Governed in cheiſe by his Majeſties cheiſe Governor or Governors for the time being as by that Article they are.

Next

Next you say that they are to have a standing Force of fiveteen thousand Foote, and two thousand five hundred Horse all of their Partie, in the number you are not mistaken but you are when you say that they are all to bee of their partie, if you intend by Rebells the late Confederates, for if they bee Roman Catholiques that Article is fullfilled, and of them there are manie that were not of the Confederates, but much more mistaken you are when you affirme that those Forces and the whole Kingdome, are to bee regulated by a major Partie of trustees of the Irish there being nothing in their power through the wholl Articles extending either to the regulating of an Armie or anie peece of one, much lesse of the wholl Kingdome, and even in those powers derived to them by the Articles which for the most part are in matters of Levies and taxes upon their owne freehold, there is a negative power left to the cheife Governour for the time being for the more equall execution thereof in case any Protestant or Protestants Estate happen to bee therein concern'd

I shall not denie (though I dar not remember it) but I may have said that the English interest in Ireland must bee preserved by the English for I avow it is still my opinion, But then certainely I understood of noe English interest seperate from or Independent of the King and Crowne of England, much lesse such an English interest as is now sett up and which you say you are obleiged to serve, exclusive both to King Crowne and Parliament, nor did I understand my self, and manie others lesse English, or lesse concern'd in the English interest because of our long continuance in this kingdom, nor yet was it exclusive to all of Irish discent manie of whom doe now, and have in all ages well deserved of the Crowne of England.

I shall not denie neither but that being pressed principallie

lie by the partie for whom the mentioned father Reyley is said to bee now treating at Dublin, I made choise to capitulate with you, and others imployed by the two Houses of Parliament to that end, and into their hands to committ the keeping of the places I could noe longer hold then to give them up, or suffer them to bee taken by an Armie instigated by a forraigner to the danger of the wholl Kingdome, and the destruction of those I had soe long protected, and you may remember the expressions you were then pleased to make in detestation of anie violence to the Kings person or the just rights of his Crowne, from which loyall expression I am sorrie to see you now recede.

If you please to looke againe upon that part of my Letter which you interpret a menace of blood and force you will retract that part of yours that charges mee with it, or else must give mee leave to thinke you were willing to take a slender occasion to manifest your resolution to some other then to mee, who am as readie to submitt to Gods good pleasure in the event of my undertakinges, as you are positive that hee will follow you in your worke I remaine

Thurles this 27th of March 1649

Your Servant

ORMONDE

For Colonell *Michaell Iones* these

Colonell *Michaell Iones* his returne to the Lord of *Ormondes* Letter of the 27 of *March* 1649.

My

My Lord

OUR Lordſhips of the 27th of *March* I receiued the 29th this being in Replie to mine of the 14th of March, anſwering your Lordſhips former of the 9th. *The recliſing of miſtakings in Mee concerning your Lordſhips proceedings, and the ſatisfieing of Others, that they be not by that my Letter miſledd*, are by your Lordſhip declared the reaſons moveing you to this Replie.

Notwithſtanding all which, I doe (*for my part*) profeſſe my ſelfe there with all nothing ſatisfied, nor my Iudgement thereby anie way convinced ſoe, as I ſhould abate anie thinge in my former Conceptions of your Lordſhips waies, and deſignes, from apprehending them to bee, To the Proteſtants here, to the Proteſtant Religion, and to the verie Engliſh Intreſt in this Kingdome, pernitious altogether, and apparantly deſtructive, nor can I thinke *anie other* (not intereſſed in thoſe your Lordſhips waies, or not carried on and biaſſed with particular reſpects) will, on view of that your Lordſhip now offred, paſe anie other Iudgement upon thoſe your proceedings. And herein am I now confiemed more then formerlie being by that your Lordſhips Replie called on, and enforced to looke into your Lordſhips *late tranſactions with the Rebells* further, and more then otherwiſe, I ſhould have done.

As for the *Proteſtant Religion*: I cannot but verie much wonder to find your Lordſhip ſtill aſſerting, *the poſſibilitie and probabilitie of its being by you reſtored to its puritie and ſettled by that Armie of Papiſts.* To

To paſe what may otherwiſe ſhew it, at leaſt, improbable: let it bee here conſidered that now we looke on *thoſe Armies of Papiſts* with you as on them who have ſtiled themſelves *Confederates* in reſpect of *that Aſſociation*, and of *thoſe Oathes* wherein they ſtand bound *to the ſetting up Romiſh Religion, and that to the greateſt advantage.*

And how inconſiſtent that their *ſolemne Profeſſion* is with *their reſtoring the Proteſtant Religion to its purity, and ſoe ſettleing it,* I leave it to all not Popiſh ly affected. This I am ſure of, That neither before your Lordſhips late treatie with the Rebells, nor ſince, have their actions given us the leaſt hope of *probability* (if in that power by your Lordſhip ſtill left in them, there be not a very *impoſsibilitie*) of that by your Lordſhip herein ſoe confidently affirmed.

But you ſay, *yours is not an Armie of Papiſts*, pointing to thoſe of the *Proteſtantes in Mounſter* drawne, or rather forced into that Confederacy, with your ſelf, and the Rebells.

That Remnant of Proteſtants (I ſpeake it plainelie, betraide into the hands of their Mortall enemies, the Enemies of both their Religion and Nation) that Remnant (I ſay) is all your Lordſhip hath for countenancing that your aſſertion. And what can that handfull doe, (although of good affections,) for enforceing the predominant, and to the contrary Confederate partie, to *a reſtoring and ſettleing Proteſtant religion to its purity* If it be not *impoſsible* ſure I am it is *improbable.* I ſaid *that for the Proteſtants there is little or no Proviſion, in that your Lordſhips peace with the Rebells.*

Herein your Lordſhip now tells mee, *that it was not neceſſarie*

neceſſarie the Proteſtants ſhould bee named in that Treatie, the eſtabliſhed Lawes of the Kingdome (not part of which is to bee in thoſe Articles repealed) ſaveing to them their Intereſts.

There unto ſhall I adde what of your Lordſhips owne words are thereunto preceeding, which are theſe, *you are to underſtand with whom the Treatie was, namelie with thoſe of an other Religion from whom propoſitions for Proteſtants or Proteſtant Religion was not to bee expected* wherein is enough (I thinke) to ſhew a neceſſitie of *ſome expreſſe proviſion* to bee made for *the Proteſtants and Proteſtant Religion*, and that they ſhould not bee, ſoe caſt upon *tacite implications* haveing to deale with ſuch *from whom nothing was to bee expected* for good *either to them, or their Religion* (as you ſoe confeſſe.) Herein, is alſoe appearing the *poſsibilitie* and *probabilitie* of *reſtoring and ſettleing the Proteſtant Religion by an Armie of Papiſts.*

As for *the not repealed Lawes* by your Lordſhip mentioned *whereunto the Proteſtants are in that caſe* by your Lordſhip *left, and referred*, I deſire herein to bee ſatisfied concerning the *Proteſtants remedie for ſatisfaction from thoſe by whom they have been moſt unjuſtlie diſpoiled and deſtroied in their whole fortunes*, are they herein referred to the eſtabliſhed lawes not repealed in that your Lordſhips peace? but thoſe lawes (although not Repealed) are by your Lordſhip as to this particular, all daſht out at once, in that your 18th Article, wherein is found *an Act of oblivion paſsing over all whatſoever done by the Rebells in that kind, and much more, from the 23 of October 1641* And for *the Proteſtants Eſtates of land and freehold* I meane in the *Plantations of the Kingdome*,

ſince

ſince 1o Iacobi, are not all of them ſhaken in your Lor-7th 15th and 16th Articles. Thus indeed are the *Proteſtants in your Lordſhips Treatie provided for*, and (your Lordſhip thinkes) ſufficientlie.

You ſay (my Lord) *I am miſtaken in ſaieing that the continued poſſeſſion of all the Cuties, Fortes, and places of ſtrength, whereof the Rebells, ſtood poſſeſſed at the time of the Treatie, is allowed them in that Treaty.*

Vnder favour (my Lord) *I am not therein miſtaken*, the 29th Article ſheweth it, It is true indeed, that thervnto is that *Limitation* given by your Lordſhip now mentioned *this to continue, till ſettlement, by Parliament.* But is not *a continuance till a ſettlement by Parliament A continuance?* And of how long *a continuance* that may bee, I beleeve your Lordſhip cannot at preſent eaſilie reſolve, nor (by anie thing yet appeareing) Is your Lordſhip certaine when *that expected Parliament and ſettlement* ſhall bee (if ever it bee) whether the Rebells foe poſſeſſed of ſo conſiderable a part of the Kingdome and of the ſtanding power of a confiding Army of fivetеen thouſand Foote and two thouſand five hundred horſe will bee willing to caſt off what may aſſure unto them, that which is to bee ſoe ſettled to them by that *Parliament.*

That verie *Parliament* alſoe (by them and in the Articles termed *a free Parliament*) is none other then what ſhall bee made up wholly (or more then the moſt part) of their owne (for more then five parts of ſix of the Corporations are wholly theirs,) a fit *Parliament* for *ſettling the Proteſtant Religion and the Proteſtants Intreſts.*

I have not herein mentioned (your Lordſhip addeth) *that*

that those Forts &c are to bee Commanded, ruled, and Governed in Cheife, by his Majesties Cheife Governor for the time being, as by that Article they are.

That in the *Article* concerning this, is in substance, *that the said Cities, Garrisons, Townes, Forts, and Castles now in the Quarters of the Roman Catholiques are to bee Commanded by such as shall bee approved by the Lord Dillon Costillagh &c.* (nameing the Rebells twelve Irish Trustees,) *or by anie seaven of them, the said persons soe by them approved, being to bee therein authorized by the Lord Lievtenant*, wherin appeareth that in those *Trustees* is the *approveing power* without whom your Lordship can Act nothing, as to the persons entrusted, with those Commands. And it is presumed that the *persons soe approved by those Trustees* are likely to be such as they Confide in soe, as not *to bee Commanded, ruled or Governed* (I say not by your Lordship whom they looke on with more then ordinary respects) but by any other to the prejudice of their designes therefore was not that *omission in mee* (I conceive) soe great, as to discerne your Lordships paines in soe observing it, or that your Trumpett should Post soe, and soe farre, to minde mee of it.

It was said *of the Rebells standing Force of siveteen thousand Foote and two thousand five hundred Horse, That it was to bee all of their owne partie, Officers and Souldiers, and they with the whole Kingdome to bee Regulated by a Major partie of Irish Trustees.*

Herein you say, *I am mistaken not in the number* (to use your Lordships owne words) *but when you saie they are all of their owne partie, if you intend by the Rebells, the late Confederates, for if they bee Roman Catholiques, that*

Article

Article is fulfilled, and of them there are manie that were not of the Confederates. Soe your Lordship.

In which difference by your Lordship given mee, between *the Roman Catholiques Confederates* (with whom your Lordship soe Treated) and the *Roman Catholiques*, I finde my selfe allowed the libertie of terming the *Confederate Roman Catholique Rebells* but not, all that are *Roman Catholiques*. I will not say that all who are of the one, are allsoe of the other. I shall say they are not, if (as not actually declareing in the Rebellion soe) they doe not anie way abett, aide or countenance those in Rebellion, for such in the eye of the law are looked on, as in the same guilt equallie involved. But how many there bee of such Roman Catholiques, I know not, I am certaine they are not of that number, as to make up *an Armie of fiveteen thousand foote and two thousand five hundred horse* (which was that intended) and most sure I am that such Roman Catholiques would not bee those to bee soe confided in.

But much more are you mistaken, (soe it followeth in that your Lordships Replie) *when you affirme, that those forces and the whole Kingdome are to bee Regulated by a Major partie of Trustees of the Irish, their beeing nothing in their power, through the whole Articles extending either to the Regulating of an Armie or anie peice of one, much lesse of the whole Kingdome. And even in those powers derived to them by the Articles (which for the most part, are in matters of leavies & taxes upon their owne freeholds) there is a negative power left to the Cheife Governor for the time beeing.*

Herein I appeale to those *your Lordships Articles* wherein

wherein *the power of the said Trustees* appeares to bee *in some things more then in leavies, and Taxes*, And *further then what concernes that mentioned army*, & that *with an negative power in them also, ballanceing if not over ballanceing that in your Lordship.*

The Power of the Irish Trustees is found to be, in *Causes Maritime* (Article 24) *in namenig and approveing those, Commanding their Townes, Fortes. &c* (Article 29) *to dismisse, or adde at their pleasure, to the standing Armie of* 15000 *foote and* 2500 *horse*, (Article 9) *To approve of those who shall bee appointed Justices of the Peace* (Article 28) *To name and approve of persons for the Judicatories* (Article 33) *To dispose of Estates if all not adbearing to their party* (Article 27) *To Leavie money for buying Armes &c and for entertaining of Friggots* (ibid) *To lay up such Armes and Ammunition in such Magazeens and under such persons as they shall think fitt* (ibid) *To raise monie &c* (ibid) *And not to raise monie* (as your Lordship hath it) *on their owne freeholds onely* but *therein, to taxe the persons or Estates of any in the Kingdome* (Article 27) Soe as it is evident that *the influence of their power* is not *upon the Armie alone, but even upon the Kingdome alsoe.* As for *your Lordships pretended negative power* it is certainely as nothing, while it is not in your power to act in those things, without them, more then your Lordship conceiveth them of noe power without you, There being *a negative power in both and a joint concurrence necessery.* And if the dispute should at anie time bee of the *validitie of either*, theirs will bee found with most advantage being backt up, and supported *with that power and force* which will appeare theirs wholly, You except at my tearming the Rebells, *bloody Rebells*, I wish heartily I had been mistaken, And very heartily, that it had not been (as now it is) your Lordships misfortune to plead for them, in *that cause of blood that innocent blood*, whose crie, & Iustice, will undoubtedly pursue to distruction, *those murderers*, and *their abetters*, whosoever they were, or shall bee.

Your Lordship tells us, *that by an Article of that peace all such are excluded from pardon*: But how (my Lord?) the 18 Article sheweth it in the manner and Circumstances. As *that shee shall be first, singling out, & particularizing of certain actions*

there

ther tearmed *Barbarous and inhumaine*, by whom? by *the Lord Lievtenant and by the Lord viſcount Dillon of Coſtilagh, the Lord viſ. Muskery, the Lord Barron of Athenry, Alexander mac Donell, Sir Lucas Dillon, Sir Nicholas Plunket, Sir Richard Barnwall, Ieffrey Browne, Donough ô Callaghan, Tirlagh ô Neille, Miles Reily, and Gertald Fennell, or any ſeaven or more of them.* I know not whether *all theſe* are (I am ſure *ſome of them* are) perſons chargable with the ſame *barbarous and inhumaine crimes* neither know I but that *all of them* are nearerly intereſted in ſuch as may bee ſoe charged, But ſee the *triall of theſe Malefactors. They are not to receive Iuſtice in the ordinary Courſe of Law in ſuch Caſes provided*; but left they are *to bee tried, and adjudged by ſuch indifferent Commiſſioners as ſhall bee agreed upon by the Lord Liev. and the ſaid Lo. Dillon &c, or any ſeaven or more of them*, neither *is this all*, for the *power alſoe of thoſe very Comiſſioners ſoe choſen*, is to *continue onely for two yeares begining ſix months after the date of the ſaid Articles*. dated Ianuary 17.1648. ſee what *mock Iuſtice* is heere, And whether in this kind of *Inquiſition for blood*, your Lordſhip hath ſufficiently provided *for purging the land of that blood*, and for waſhing off from thoſe Rebells, that their laſting blot of *Bloody Rebells*. You tell mee (my Lord) *of him you call father Reyly*, (by you ſaid) *to bee here, Treating with mee.* As here hee is not, ſoe was his Treating with mee, Concerning releaſe of Priſners, nor am I enabled (neither deſire I to bee enabled) with ſuch power of *Treating*, as is by your Lordſhip intended; neither conceive I him, or thoſe of his party ſuch, as are to bee deluded with a Treaty, where is not power to grant, noe not to receive what ſhould bee propounded. And if any thinge ſhould have been ſo by him propounded, it could be noe more interpreted *a treaty*, Then may this with your Lordſhip, yet is *Hee your Lordſhip. now mentioneth, the ſame*, who was with others of that Tribe, ſometimes *by your Lordſhip imployd for Treating with the Rebells, in the begining of this Rebellion:* and (if reports faile not) *with whom your Lo. would now cloſe*, if you knew how. but that were (it ſeemes) in mee a ſin, which in your Lo. were none, Circumſtances conſidered. As for *that power remaining*

in mee

in mee (which your Lo. is pleaſed to queſtion) it is what is derived from the *Parliament of England*, in that *Act* wherein *the management of the Warre of Ireland againſt the Rebells*, is to all intents and purpoſes left ſolely in the *Parliament* without further Concurrence, *The forces here being to bee raiſed, maintained, diſpoſed and ordered by the Parliament*, as is in the ſaid Act appearing. In which Act is alſoe provided againſt *any pardon to the ſaid Rebells before attainder* (ſurely intending much leſſe *after*) *wherein the Parliament of England is not concurring* I had therefore ſufficient grounds for queſtioning *your Lo. aſſumed power*, both in *concluding that your peace with thoſe Rebells contrary to the ſaid Act*, and in what elſe your Lo. pretends *of power without the Parliament over the Parliament forces in that Province of Mounſter, or elſe where in this Kingdom.* And how Triviall (give mee leave to ſay it) is that your Lo. diſcourſe, of the now *reverting of that power*, ſeeing that *Act* is ſtill in being. Your Lo. againe preſſeth *the late proceedings in England, thoſe particularly againſt the perſon of the late King*, loath I was, in my laſt, to minde your Lo. of what then I might, yet did not, but now muſt, being by your Lo. there unto thus enforced, That your Lo. may doe well to lay your hand upon youre owne heart, and examine there, whether you may not there finde *your ſelfe* (I ſay) *your ſelfe a principall occaſioning that the Kings ſuffering*, For it is evident, that your Lo. appeareing here, as you had done, and as you now doe, (*the Treaty at Carisbrooke* then in beeing between the *King and People* and very hopefully proceeding) you gave in your ſelfe, and in your actions, occaſion to the *Kingdome of England* to ſuſpect the *ſinceritie of that Treaty*, which hath *ſince*, occaſionally *produced what hath there upon followed.* Yet whatſoever that hath been, or whatſoever the *Changes* have been ſince as thereupon enſueing, (which your Lo. offers *mee as an argument for changeing mee in my wayes*) I therein continue to expreſſe my ſelfe (as formerly I have done) *that all thoſe things (being things without mee) are matters forreine to my worke and Truſt heere.* For unto my ſtanding here (where I am placed) am I principally bound, and for any evills follow

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ing the neglect of this my Charg, am I accomptable, not for what is elſewhere, & out of my charge, of what conſequence or concernment ſoever. Herein therefore declare I my ſelfe clearely; that were there *neither King nor Parliament*, yet ſhould I ſtand firme to my principles, and to this my truſt againſt thoſe Bloody Rebells, to the beſt of my power, for preſerving *the Engliſh intreſt in Ireland*, which is in thoſe your Lo. proceedings plainly hazarded. In the concluſion of that your *Lo. Replie* your Lo. Retracts that in your former of *Menacing us here, with Blood and force if diſſenting from you*, you now ſay, noe ſuch thinge is found in that your Letter.

I ſhall not much trouble my ſelfe in a thinge I value not, were it ſoe or not, I ſhall onely referre you therein to your Lo. owne wordes. *There is nothinge* (you ſay) *I ſhould more induſtriouſly avoide then thoſe neceſſities ariſing from my Duty to God and Man, that may by your rejecting this offer, force mee to bee a ſadde Inſtrument of ſhedding Engliſh bloud which in ſuch caſe muſt on both ſides happen.* the *conſtruction* I now leave to your ſelfe, this onely. on this *review* which you give mee of it, I cannot but offer to your Lo. very ſerious conſideration. That *as you ſhall anſwer it to God, you bee tender of that Engliſh bloud, there now in your diſpoſing and power, that in the offering up thoſe principally to the ſlaughter* (a pleaſing ſacrifice to the Iriſh Rebells) *you bee not after found the betrayer of that part of the Kingdome* (a conſiderable part of it) *to the Common Enemie.* And *that your Lo. would alſoe ſeriouſly conſider, what it ſhall bee, to bee that Inſtrument* (as your Lo. ſaith you muſt bee) *of ſhedding Engliſh bloud on both ſides, ſoe engaging upon each other thoſe by whom the Engliſh Intreſt is to bee here preſerved.* I ſhould bee ſorry to ſee *your Lo.* (of the ſame bloud) to bee therein *but an inſtrument*, but moſt of all, *a principall*, as in this & ſuch your Lo. proceedings, you muſt be neceſſarily. To that *which hath paſſed mee in diſcourſe with your Lo.* (whereof you minde mee) concerning *violence to the Kings Perſon.* It was occaſioned on *His* removeing from *Holmeby* by ſome of the *Army*, againſt whom your Lo. expreſſing your ſelfe in ſome bitternes, I ſaid, *that noe evill or violence, was therein by the*

Army

Army intended to his person, but that the securing Him, from evill was that principally respected (what since hath followed, is what, I assure my self, your Lo. proceedings here, have verie much occasioned) *from which discourse*, cannot your Lo. *conclude mee*, (as you doe) *receding from my principles*.

All things thus considered, and seeing how little is in that *your Lo. Replie* more then in your former, either as *to matter*, or *satisfaction* (give mee leave to give your Lo. this my sence, clearely) I have cause to doubt, your sending this your *trumpet*, (on this slight errand) to bee intended *for other ends rather*. I therefore desire your Lo. would bee pleased for the future, not in this kinde, to trouble your selfe, or mee any further: This being a dispute to bee decided by the sword, not by the penn. And that your Lordship would bee pleased thus to understand mee once for all. That I shall never (by Gods grace) recede from my just principles, which hitherto I have never done, howsoever your Lordship is pleased therein to charge mee over deeply, and (I must needs say it) very unjustly. Nor shall I ever seeke my selfe or my private advantage to the deserting of my trust (as have some others) a Crime not to bee after soe easilie expiated by a slender or leane *Manifest*. Soe I remaine,

My Lord

Dublin March 31. Your Lordships humble Servant

1649. Signed *Mic: Iones*.

For the Lord of *Ormonde* these.

AMBROSE 1870 BRADSHAW